MENTS IN SAN PRANCISCO, FOR THE HOVEMBER 15. Martin Musphy, Ireland, 22 years.

Miles Carms, Ireland, 67 years.

Miles Carms, Ireland, 67 years.

Mrs. Taylor, Masatlan, 25 years.

John Lynan, San Prancisco, 2 days.

Belen Mingott, California, 7 months.

James McCarty, New York, 22 years.

Wm. Hurst, North Carolina, 49 years.

Ciemantine Seynel, Chile, 21 years.

Col. Cornelius Cransman, Temposses, 52 years. Clemantine Seynel, Chile, 21 years.

Col. Cornelius Cransman, Tennessee, 52
Robert T. Ridley, England, 32 years.

John Greenfield, Ireland.

Catherine Cooper, San Francisco, 5 mont
James D. Brown, San Francisco, 5 mont

Moritz Seligmann, Germany, 30 years.

James Farquharson, Scotland, 37 years.

Jean C. Pillot, France, 32 years.

Two Chinamen. One still born.

James Parquharson, Scotland, 37 years.

Jean C. Pillot, France, 32 years.

Two Chimamen. One still born.

WYSERMEN'S IN SAN PRANCISCO, FOR THE WEEK EN NOV. 22.

Rev. 16—H. Marcus Upeon, Count, 44 years.

Wm Barrews Youngs, Pertsmouth, N.H., 36.

17—Peter Gerard, France, 41.

Capt. Wm. Hall Reid, England, 39.

John Mulliban, England, 26.

18—Sophis Gine, San Francisco, 6 months.
G. A. Pescun, France, 36 years.

Marvin Lo Fever Wilson, N.Y., 35.

W. A. Perris, N. Y. 30.

Milo Hill, Vt., 39.

19—Capt John Emerson, Bedford, Mass., 28.

Samnel V. Roberts, Philadelphia, 36.

Ellen Whittie, San Francisco, 8 mo.

Stephen Josephs, Pertural, 50.

James Houghton, Vt., 27.

John Forbet Sectiand, 39.

20—Geo. B. Johnson, N. Y., 18.

Capt. Eli Merriman, Brunswick, Me., 45.

Wm. Marquard, Germany, 19.

Robert Sharks. England, 27.

21—James Dickerson, Boeton, 24.

John Smith, Sectiand, 38.

S. Shurf, Germany, 25.

Muvrima Murray, San Francisco, 8 days.

Three Chimamen.

VERY INTERESTING FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Our Rio Janeiro Correspondence. U. S. SLOOF OF WAR PLYMOUTH, RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 2, 1851. }
The Passage Out—The Spanish War Steamer Cathelica—State of the Country—The Steamer Susquehamneh—An American in Difficulty—A Regatta-Discipline in the Navy, etc.

I send you a few lines as to our progress on ou East India cruise. We arrived here on the 31st ultime, after a stoppage of ten days at the delightful island of Madeira. The agreeables and disagreeables (to make two words) of a long sea voyage, with its storms and calms, head winds and fair, tediousness and canui, everybody is, in this age of steamers and clippers, familiar with; the dread of huge wave and fierce gale has vanished with the "Tales of Shipwrecks" that once so plentifully decked our circulating libraries. Our only move-ment of note was the taking of a number of deep ecean soundings by the new simple method, which, ike everything else new, makes one wonder blockheads did not find it out sooner. We left Maderia on the 27th September, at 12 M. A circumstance occurred that morning, of the importance of which cocurred that morning, of the importance of which we were then ignorant, but which now causes us, in this ship, profound indignation. On that morning, a large Spanish steamer appeared in the offing, approaching from the westward. After some hesitatation in her maneuvres, she came in, and anchored close to the beach. An officer from our ship was sent, according to maval etiquette, to wait upon her captain, and tender the courtesies of our flag. The conduct of her captain and officers in their reception of him was unusual and most reserved; the only information he could obtain was that she was "H. C. M. steamer Imbelia Catholica, seventeen days information he could obtain was that she was "H. C. M. steamer Isabella Catholica, seventeen days from Havana, and that all was quiet in Cuba." Much discussion and varieus conjectures were made upon our officer's return, as the "Cuba business" was then an all-absorbing topic with us. The reserve of the Spanish captain, and his failure in keeping his promise in vieiting our commander, was commented on and attributed to the feeling which the Spanisard would naturally have against "Americans;" but little did we think, as we have since learned with sorrow and anger, that 100 of our countrymen were within half gun shot of us; that these poor brothers were an their way to a cruel death, or worse torture and imprisonment. Had we but known it, we would under all circumstance, have taken from them the "Spaniard," and appealed to the country for our cts. There are yet some left who have the feelings of 1812. How far we would have been justified to know not—but no American heart could have cocked tamely on that prison ship steering her course for the dungeons of the Inquisition.

The only news of interest is the declaration of war by Rosas against Brazil. Thirteen hundred men are under orders to proceed to the Rio La Platte, and sall in a few days.

The markets are dull. Ceffee is high, and flour very low, and no demand. I understand that large hums are lost on all eargees from the United States. I send you the last price list.

The Susquehanna departed hence for China, some months since, having repaired her machinery and had new lower masts; she has verified my prediction of her failure, made last June; there is a fault some where; and what makes it the more serious is, that her ill success has caused a deregatory reflection upon American workmanship, everywhere encouraged by the English. The C. M. steamer Isabella Catholica, seventeen days

had new lower masts; she has verified my prediction of her failure, made last Jane; there is a fault some where; and what makes it the more serious is, that her ill success has caused a derogatory reflection upon American workmanship, everywhere encouraged by the English. The facts I have from an American merchant in this place, of high standing, and intimate with the lat functionary, Mr. Tod. It appears that, six months since, the Frazillian government determined upon and provided for the construction of four war steamers of the first class. Mr. Tod, through his influence with Senher Sinca, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, induced the Minister of Marine to consent to have two of them constructed in the United, the other two to them constructed in the United, the other two to them constructed in the United, the other two to them constructed in the United, the other two to be built in Great Britain. This would, as Mr. Tod intended it, have opened to our ship hullders and machinists a fair field and chance to gain the name of superiority before the world; but, lo! the Susquehannah, whose arrival here was anxiously looked for by Americans, and whose perfections had been much spoken of as the finest specimen of her class in the world, at last, after a long passage, arrived—and broken down, sneers greeted her, rumor exagnated her mishaps, and her faults. What mattered is that Americans pointed at her magnificent proportions, matchless symetry, and perfect architecture! What use of pointing out her solid and endurable frame and capacity for formidable warfare! The English and croakers still cried, "she has broke down!" Exultation on the part of foreigners and mortification on our own part, was heard on every side. The Brazilian changed his mind, and ordered his steamers built in England. See what a chance was lost for our people to build steamers, as we did yacht, to beat the world! Such an opportunity may never offer again.

I am not prepared to say why the S. broke down; I have not resent her; but as I served in h

ians, and carried the Brazil flag which she had flyng when she was sunk, not blown up, by the Corrorant.

The steamer New York lies here, disabled in her
null, from weakness. She was sold the other day,
or a trifling sum.

The chief topic of Americans here is the apgreaching trial of a young American for killing a
nan in cufe. The facts, as I loarn them, are those:
Our unlucky countrymen arrived here in August, in
he Golden Gate, on his way to California. He
cok up his lodgings at the Hotel Pharonh, at
he bar of which presides a young Italian woman,
lot remarkable for her beauty, but to whom it is
uite a matter of course for young men who frequent
his place to pay compliments. This young lady
ejoleed in a husband of herculean proportions and
null-fighting propensities—in point of fact, town
bully. This gentleman was mnoh exasperated at
he attentions paid his wife by our young countrynan, by name Frederick Recte, of a good and old
amily in Philadelphia; and at an unguarded moment on his part, Recese dealt him a prodigious
blow, which knocked him senseless, and at the same
time, made violent threats against his life. The
jext evening, as R. was proceeding to his apartment, he was waylaid, in a narrow passage, by this
uffian, and assaulted. R. retreated, drawing his
evolver, with which he had armed himself at the
netigation of his friends, and told his adversary to
cep off; as he was still pressed, he fired, and with
eadly effect, three balls entering his adversary's
rehead, and killing him instantly. Greatindignaon exists, en the part of the base population,
gainst him, and, indeed, against all Americans.
Very sympathy has been extended to Mr. R. by
a ccuntrymen, and our warm hearted minister,

Sobenek, though just arrived in the ceuntry,
when a warm interest in the unbappy affair. The
um of \$3,000 has been raised by subscription, by

peases of his trail, which counsel. In a findage, peases of his trail, which counsel. In a findage, 18 was been and carried for the pure from a wast number of competitors. She was steared by an American and pulled by nagrees. The Emparor, with his whole court, in full rig, honored the coassion by his presence. No American acquisine having no disposition to encounter the humbag and buffooner; with which these people always surround their feats and pageants.

Let but one abolitionist come here and witness the practical results of the amalgamatics of races that exists here, and I venture to say they would fly in horror from the frightful spoetacle of the moral and physical degradation of his portion of the hunter of the control of the hunter of the control of the hunter of the hunter

Our Maracaibo Correspondence.

Maracaiso, November 30, 1851.

The Brig Horatio—State of Trade.

On the 27th ult., I addressed you a detailed account of the causes leading to the detention here of the American brig Horatio, of New York, bound to Philadelphia, with a valuable cargo of coffee, hides, &c., on board As I then informed you, the brig was detailed here by the Governor of the province, until he received orders from the general government at Caracas, as to what further steps were to be taken. A few days ago this answer arrived, and was to the following effect, viz.—"That the rived, and was to the fellowing effect, vis :- That the that the captain had been guilty of an infringement of the laws in sounding the bar, but that the executive considered his detention sufficient punishment for his offence, and, therefore, he was to be allowed to proceed to sea and, therefore, he was to be allowed to proceed to sea without further molestation." Various circumstances, however, prevented the possibility of the voyage, thus wantonly interrupted by the authorities here, from being commenced again at their bidding; and it is to be hoped that the United States government will teach this pseudo republican government a lesson on the subject of wantonly and maliciously detaining their mercantile vessels I will now proceed to give you the reasons why the Horatio could not again commence the voyage, after its abrupt interruption, consequent on the misconduct of the head pilot of San Carlos. The Horatio was loaded

I will now proceed to give you the reasons why the Horatic could not again commence the voyage, after its abrupt interruption, consequent on the misconduct of the head pilot of San Carles. The Horatio was loaded with a valuable cargo of coffee and hides, at least \$60,000 worth. Every child knows that variation from the course laid down vitiates a policy of insurance; thus the mers act of her returning from San Carles to this elly, vitiated the policy on her earge, and unless fresh insurance was effected on it. she could not have gone to sea, unless at the risk of the captain and owners; and moreover, had the captain been inclined to risk the voyage on his own responsibility, the shippers here had all protested against him, and formally notified him (as the natural agent of the underwriters) that they abandoned their cargo for account of underwriters. Thus, of this score alone, the captain had reasons enough for not proceeding on his voyage again at the bidding of this government, after an unjust detention of eight weeks.

But there was another and still more cogent reason for his not proceeding; and that was, that by this detention the vessel had become unneaworthy, and, in fact, has been coademned as such, and is to be sold, for account of whom it may concern, to-morrow morning. It appears that, on her passage out from New York hence, she was hove down by a hurrleane, and received considerable damage both in the hull and rigging. She put into Curacoa to repair damage; and they were all repaired thoroughly, save the coppering. A good many sheets of copper were off, and an entire new suit of coppering necessary. Thinking, however, that it could be done chesper in New York than Curacoa, and as he knew that his cargo was all ready awaiting him in Maracaibo, and that he would meet with no detention she has knew that the copper down and he accordingly did so.

Now it to happens that the lake of Maracaibo is fresh water, and in that fresh water there are timmense quantities of a peculiar kind of worm, which, in the c

ration for damages and insult exacted, I would warn all shipmentees to be executed how they come into this port. It is all is, they are presenting themselves here to entitlished an an about the port they. You will be a provided that in this paper they port thems. You will preceive that in this paper they port themselves the could have become unseaworthy in such a cheer time. It is, as I have explained, on account of the worms, or drome, as they call it bere, and any shipmenter who has ever been here will corroborate what I tell you about the activity of these little animals in eating through a ship's uncoppered bottom in fitteen or twenty days. I trust the account I have given of whis it ransaction, so far as has been published, as it concerns the commerce of this phoce with the United States much. Should anything more take place in the matter I will advise you fully.

E Business generally, here, is dull, though there have been very large importations of goods latterly from Europeand St. Thomas. They are all for the Merita Trutille and New Granadian markets. Coffee is scarce and dear. New cranadian markets. Coffee is scarce and dear. New crop (said to be short) is just coming the second of the said of 100 lbs.; best commerced to the said of 100 lbs.; best commerced the said of 100 lbs.; and the said of 100

Our San Juan Correspondence.

Bay Juan Del Norte, Dec. 20, 1851.

Progress of the Recolution in Nicaragua.

The recent rumor of a new revolution turns out to be the second advent of the Pichengo party, at Leon, who already number sixteen hundred muskets, and are opposed to the existing government, and intend so their proclamation says) to effect a total change in the administration of the public affairs of Nicaragua for the freedom of the people and their release from the despetic domination of venal men. No warlike domon stration has as yet been made. Their proceedings in their preliminary efforts to effect an organization are kept a profoundly secret as those of an inquisition. Munor actually told himself to the Granadians, and they have banished him to Honduras, sub rosa, for the term of two years, but we may seen expect him again at the head of a Nicaraguan army.

Truly yours.

H. J.

Later from Sydney, New South Wales.

Later from Sydney, New South Wales.

The mining reports in this district are still favorable. The Polynesian of Sept. 1st says:—"Tae intelligence contained in the papers is not of special importance. The mining reports still continue favorable, and gold arrives in considerable quantities at Sydney, where it sells for £3.7s. 6d. per ounce. There is no diminution of arrivals at the mines. The grand haul made by Dr. Kerr was sold for £4,160, at the above price, after reserving some three pounds as specimens. The total revenue for the quarter ending June 30th was £79,688, against the same period in 1850 of £82,230, showing a decrease of £2,642. But there is a net increase of £2.642. But there is a crease of the aggregate revenue for the first half of the year nearly £13,000, or more than eight per

From the Sandwich Islands we have nothing of importance. The Vandalia had arrived at Honolulu, with despatches to the American Consul.

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From the San Francisco Courier I

The Mary W., Capt. Ward, brings us one week's later intelligence from the Sandwich islands. Our previous dates were to October 25th. The Polynesian of Nov. Ist, is now before us.

The prisoners engaged in the revolt, an account of which we gave a week or two ago, have been examined before Mr. Justice Harris, and were bound over for trial at the January term of the Superior Court.

Naval.—The sloop of war Vandalia, Capt. William H. Gardiner, arrived on the 25th ult., in William H. Gardiner, arrived on the 25th ult., in Commissioner, resident.

Stram Navigation for Hon. L. Severance, U. S. Commissioner, resident.

Stram Navigation among the Islands.—On the departure of Captain Howard for San Francisco, on the 23d of August, he anticipated returning in sixty days with the first steamer, in fulfilment of his contract with the government. That period has now elapsed, and the steamer is not fortheoming. This delay may have been occasioned by the long passage to the coast, of the Catherine, which had not arrived on the 25th of September, having then been out thirty-three days—an unusually long run to San Francisco. But although not yet arrived, the contract of Captain Howard will not be vitiated for non-execution until the 30th of November, by which day, if his steamer arrive in any port in this kingdom, the contract will become ratified, so far as the first stipulation is concerned; otherwise, it abrogates itself. We hope to see the experiment tried, in which Captain Howard is engaged; but if, through any untoward event he does not succeed, we have been assured by persons resident here, and who have capital for the undertaking, that they stand ready to enter into it at once, upon a similar contract with the government, which it could hardly withhold, should it be applied for. So it appears settled that we shall have steam navigation among the inlands, even should the arrangement now pending not

Late from Oregon.

From Oregon we have encouraging news. The difficulty between the whites and Coquille Indians has been brought to a close. A gang of horse thieves has been discovered near Shasta plains,

has been brought to a close. A gang of horse thieves has been discovered near Shasta plains, and effectually broken up.

[From the San Francisco Picayune, Dec 1.]

The P. M. S. S. Company's steamship Columbia arrived from Astoria yesterday morning, having accomplished the passage in 70 hours. She brings 71 passengers, a portion of whom are from Port Orford. Measrs. Newell & Co. supplied us with the papers. The news is of scarcely more than ordinary interest.

The Columbia left San Francisco Nov. 20th. Arrived off mouth of Celumbia river 23d, at evening. Heavy swell on the bar, and no pilot out; lay off and on till Wednesday morning, when the gale moderated; entered North Channel; found at Astoria brig Ann E. Maine, bound to Portland; brigantine Quadratus and bark Louisiana, ready for sea. Left Astoria morning of 27th; run into Port Orford morning of 28th; found all well; brought off fifteen passengers, among whom were Mr. Harrison and Mr. Lawson, of the Coast Survey. From the former we learn that the troops under command of Colonel Casey, have had an engagement with the Coquille Indians, in which several of the latter were killed and the rest dispersed. It will be remembered that these Indians attacked the party of Mr. TVault, and murdered all but two, and the troops were sent the Indians for winter consumption, and all their weirs and nets, besides a number of cances, which will doubtless have a saintary effect upon them. Just before the departure of the steamer, the Colo-

nel arrived from the Coquille, bringing with him an Indian prisoner captured previous to the fight.

The natives in the immediate vicinity of Port Orferd have become very troublesome, from their frequent thefts of property, and it is hoped that the troops will make an example of some of them.

Lieut Williamson, of the Topegraphical Engineers, is engaged, with an escort of dragoons under Lieut. Stanton, in surveying a road from Port Orford to join the main road from Oregon to the Shasta Mines, and the prospects of success in getting one are flattering.

Coal has been feund at Port Orford in considerable quantities.

The United States Coast Surveying party stationed at Fort Orford, are engaged in determining the latitude and longitude of that point, and have completed a map of the harbor.

Considerable inconvenience has been felt by the detention of the Sea Gull, which was to have brought up supplies, and had not arrived when the steamer les.

The Oregonian says that the weather has recently undergone a change, and that a strong indication of the approach of the winter season was given on the morning of November 15th, in the presence of a white frost.

The bark Amazon, which had just loaded with lumber, &c., for the San Francisco market, and had dropped down opposite the city, got upon her anchor, which forced a hole through her bottom, causing her to fill. Her cargo has been taken out, and will be re-shipped. It is supposed the vossel will be condemned. We learn she is fully insured in Baltimore.—Oregonian.

E. D. Warbass, Esq., of the Cowlitz, has discovered a new bed of coal, which promises to be of the best quality, and very extensive. We understand Mr. W. will deliver any quantity at the mouth of the Cowlitz, on the Columbia, at five dollars per ton. We expect soon to test its quality.

A vessel left the Columbia river for Queen Charlotte's Island on Friday last. The expedition was composed principally of men belonging to Oregon, who have gone for the doubte purpose of testing the truthfulness of the previou

The American Art Union and its Assailants The thirteenth year of the existence and opera-tions of this institution, is now about closing, and its annual distribution of American art will shortly take place. The approach of this event, which is simply the division by lot, among the subscribers for 1851, of the pictures purchased in their behalf, by the Committee of Management, and which have adorned the walls of the free gallery during the past season, thus ministering to the delight of thousands, before being scattered amongst the various homes of their ultimate possessors, has been the signal for a succession of cencerted and illnatured attacks on the Art Union, its officers, and manage-

ment, and everything connected therewith.

The columns of the Herand, in particular, during the past week, have exhibited repeated instances of these ebullitions, in a series of communications, partly annonymous, partly avowed by their writers, all of whom are making themselves very uncomfortable at the grievous wrongs which the Art Union is inflicting upon somebody, and doing their bost to make everybody who has painted for it, everybody who has managed it, and everybody who has subscribed to it, as uncomfort-

able as themselves.'

Taking them together, and judging them by their words, (the last test we should seriously wish to apply to them.) these censorious critics would be very hard to please. One finds fault with the Committee of Management for buying so many pictures; another Management for buying so many pictures; another for not buying more; one puts the committee on the poor list, by calling upon it "to explain the cause of its inextricable embarrassment this year;" while another holds it up to reprobation as a purse-proud corperation, "possessed of property which is comparatively immense," and which the public ought to take care that its officers do not divide amongst themselves. In one respect, however, they are united, and that is in opposition to the Art Union, and this fellow-feeling makes them wondrous kind to each other, and equally unkind to the object of their attacks. "The Art Union is a colosal power;" "the institutions of art in this city have periabed under its blighting influence;" "its managers exhibit gross and scandalous partiality; "its charter is artifully framed, and has been artfully amended;" "its pretences are an artful dodge;" "two hundred of its present pictures are unworthy of public exhibition;" it is an "impudent assumption to dictate in matters which it knows nothing abour;" "it resorts to contemptible rases;" "fit tramples on the interests of artists," and it has crowned its "almost nefarious traffic" by turning the "cold shoulder" on one artist who intends never again to place himself in the hundlating attitude of recking aid from it;" and, last of all, and worst of all, alming its envenomed shafts at Mr. Thomas W. Whitley.

This is a specimen of the way in which the colors are laid on in these delineations of the Art Union, and a specimen also of their taste and temper. The first inquiry which they suggest is, from what source do they proceed?

Certainly not from any one of the public at large, amongst themselves. In one respect, however, they

The first inquiry which they ruggest is, from what source do they proceed?

Certainly not from any one of the public at large, with whom the Art Union is a favorits, above any other incorporated body in existence, to our knowledge; because it interferes with no rights, abridges no crioyments, provokes no opposition, contributes largely to the general welfare, furnishes an agreeable resort for all, and harmonizes with the spirit of our free institutions.

Certainly not from the lover of art, who, through the last eight months, has frequented the gallery of the Art Union, day and evening without charge, and there enjoyed not only the sight and study of the latest products of American art, but also the best indications of its steady growth and permanent advance.

certainly not from the subscriber of past years, in city or country, who has received in return for his trifling outlay of \$5 more than an equivalent in the engravings produced by the institution, besides the satisfaction of co-operating in the work of promoting the fine arts in this country, and thus refining and elevating the taste of his countrymen.

Certainly not from the young artist, whose early efforts, stamped with the authentic real of genius, but without the preatige of acquired reputation to help him to a purchaser, have been liberally received by the Art Union, and himself thereby placed in the way of self-support and success; nor from the maturer artist, who has availed himself of the market offered by the institution, and sold his honestly painted pictures to it for an honest price; nor, most of all, from the honorable artist, who, struggling with adverse circumstances, and yet unwilling to make this pressure the protext and plea for the purchase of pictures which he would never ask a private purchaser to cutrage his state by buying, has found in the Art Union a friend willing to stand by him as long as he was willing to stand by himself, and afford him timely assistance, without being compelled to become almoners, and divert the funds intrusted to them for the purchase of pictures to the support of poor painters—poor in pocket, and poorer in artistic merit.

No, those classes include, not the enemies of the Art Union, but its friends; and they are counted by thousands, and tens of thousands; they are in favor of its operations and satisfied with its management and they have no interest in impeding the one or denouncing the other.

We are driven, then, to that class ef persons, always to be found wherever an institution of this kind existe, where personal interest have in some way come into collision with the Art Union, the very key note of whose complaints is the echo of some private lipury, real or fancied, and who, as they cannot agree with them in abusing it. A careful examination of the charg

creased. The committee must discriminate, and must be cautious in their purchases both as to quantity and quality; they do not pretend to be in fallible, and may make mistakes. They may perhaps pay too much for one painting, too little for another, decline toe hastily a third. There is nothing about which people differ so much as the value and merit of works of art. Nothing about which there is more room for discussion and honest difference of opinion. The Committee of Management is composed of twenty-one gentlemen, drawn from different professions and walks of active life. They are not exempt from the liability to mistake which attaches to every man and every body of twenty-one men, but they are no more liable to mistake than any other twenty-one, nor indeed one half as much, because they have had the benefit of years of acquaintance, both with the wants of the Art Union and the character and capacities of the artists. Nevertheless, when they are obliged, out of fifty pictures sent in as competitors for purchase, to choose five, they inevitably incur the hazard of the displeasure of part of the forty-five whose pictures they did not choose, and how natural for that displeasure to vent itself in the newspapers either at the instance of the artist himself, or some friend who holds the pen of a ready writer and an unscrupulous abuser.

Is not this a sufficient answer to all the charges brought against the Art Union on the score of injudicious selections of pictures? and yet this is more than half the burden of the complaints of the complainters. Mr. Thomas Doughty, under his own signature, charges the committee with impudence, favoritism, chicanery, &c., &c., and for what? Why, because it has "for some cause or other refused to purchase his pictures." Well? perhaps Mr. Boughty is right in his estimate of the merit of his werks, and perhaps the committee with from reasons similar to those which would guide a private gentleman in the selection of a gallery of pictures, they have used the privilege of consulting the

Bulletin issued to every subscriber, which you might have procured in the time of it, and may yet; and as for the current year, doubtless they will do so when the regular time comes, viz: at the distribution.

Mr. Fisher complains of the plan of the institution, which requires all pictures to be sent to the Art Union rooms, in Broadway, instead of allowing the prize drawers to select and purchase their own works. Est this is the fault, not of the committee, but of the constitution. Alter that—abolish the free gallery—shut out the artists from employment and a market for their works—make the Art Union a simple machine for distributing so many prizes in cash, instead of a collection of pictures, and then you will have the improved system which this critic prefers.

An anonymous writter in the Herald wants to know whether "the managers have not concealed from the subscribers, under an artful plea, the amount of the sums paid for each work of art!" This question is not asked for information, but to insinate that, because the committee have not published the price of every picture, an item of information which would subserve no good end, and in not desired by artists or subscribers, there is, therefore, an improper concealment in the matter under an artful plea.

The committee inform their subscribers how much they have paid for works of art in the aggregate; no man will dare to say, who has any respect for his own character, that they falsify the amount or deceive their subscribers in this respect. More than this is not desired, nor is it desirable.

"Your receipts were less in 1839 than 1849 by §15,000," asys anonymous; "out of your gallery of three hundred paintings, two hundred are not worthy of exhibition; it looks like a collection of pictures brought together by speculators. You have patronised artists to the extent of thousands, and sent others empty away. Your publishing and engraving department is a drain on your treasury, and gives than 17,000; but in 1850 there were only 16,400, and in 1847 only 10,000;

more so. The publishing department is an indispensable auxiliary to the Art Union as it is to the Foreign Missionary Society, or any other body which communicates with thousands of subscribers in the midet of an intelligent community. As for "damning and exalting artists" this is the old story, without a shadow of foundation except in jealousy or misapprehension. Lastly, it is not a fair inference, because the Committee of Management do not decline to serve the subscribers, that they re-elect themselves. There are many on the list of managers who were not there sive years ago, and every one of the Committee is, doubtless, as ready to retire as he is determined not to be driven out of his place of duty by anonymous slanders; and as for the books, the Art-Union adopts no other rule than that which prevails in all well regulated organizations. They are always open to those who have the right to see them, and always shut against impertinent curiosity.

So much, and perhaps too much, in reply to these sideways and anonymously put forth, are reiterated and re-echoed by Mr Thomas W. Whitby in the lest bro-hure about the Art Union which has come under our eye.

Buying more pictures from a non-resident and non-American artist thon from any one American artist, obtaining some of the best prizes after they had been drawn, by corresponding with distant subscribers who knew not their value, and the possibility of the committee filling their pockets by plundering the institution of its property in case the public cease to support it, and it ceases to act. These are the most prominent points of attack for which Mr. Whitby sharpens his pen, equally facile, as he intimates, in present denunciation, as it has been in part praise of the Art Union. And because the Committee of Management and in a fear of criminating themselves at the bar of public opinion." New, if the author of the last communication, or any body else, wishes an explicit answer to these gress and calumnious charges against the committee, whether experience of the

The labors of the committee of management for the present year are just about closing, they are new in advance to artists, and the universal distraction of the public interest, in the direction of Kossuth and Hungary, has interfered with the receipts of the month, and the old subscribers need to be reminded of the fact that they have only a few days now in which to subscribe. The attacks we have been commenting upon may, perhaps, have already served this purpose in a great degree. If so, there is one good result accomplished by them, for which the committee of management should return due thanks to the authors.

Political Intelligence.

A call has been issued for a Union State Convention in Alabama. In the call, the convention is termed a "Southern Rights Union State Convention," and it is set forth that the members of the constitutional Union party deem it advisable to call a convention of those who are willing to abide the late compromise acts of Congress, known as the adjustment measures, as the final action upon the slavery question, and who are willing to stand on the principles contained in the Georgia platform, to assemble at the city of Montgomery, on the thred Monday in January next, for the purpose of organizing and determining what action they will take in seminating candidates for the onequing Presidential election.

THE FORREST DIVORCE CASE.

Superior Court-Before Chief Justice Oakley. CATHERINE N. FORBEST VS. EDWIN FORBEST

TENTH DAY.

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